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LIMERICK LEADER.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1914.

THE OIREACHTAS

THIS year's Annual Oireachtas, held at Killarney last week, was from every point of view a notable success. It was the 19th Festival of the kind organised since the Gaelic League was established in 1893. In more ways than one it gave striking proof of the inherent and indestructible vitality of the Celt, and revealed the gratifying fact that the Irish-Ireland propaganda has effected a revolution the importance of which to the future of the country cannot be exaggerated. The attendance at the opening ceremony is estimated to have been fully ten thousand people—all active workers in or ardent and sincere sympathisers with the movement for the rebuilding and resuscitation of the old cradle-land of the race. The proceedings gave a good indication of the wide scope and far-reaching importance of the efforts being successfully made to bring about a genuine Irish nation as distinct from a mere West British shire. The competitions embraced a wide range of subjects, and the proficiency exhibited by the competitors in every department made it manifest that marked and material progress is being made towards the ideal for which the Gaelic League stands. Dr. DOUGLAS HYDE, in his opening speech, was able to point out some of the results achieved by the Organisation of which he is the distinguished head. "A new soul and a new spirit was coursing through their veins that day," he said, "and never in his life did he witness such a glorious spirit of nationality and true national feeling as he beheld that day in that vast gathering of people." The Gaelic League can certainly lay claim to a large share of the credit for the new and improving Ireland of to-day. By its

...admitted, but there was a qualification of the offence, because it was due to complainant neglecting to maintain the fence at his side, and cutting down the bushes on it. The fence was knocked down by Mr. Murnane when he cut the bushes, and but for this the cattle could not have got through. Mr. Murnane's cattle knocked down the fence at his own side two years ago, and it was not repaired since. Chairman—Settle the matter by arbitration. Mr. Darcy—I am making an application to have both parties make up their side of the fence. If the Court sends out an engineer or a competent farmer to see the place we are willing to abide by the result. Instead of cutting the trees on the fence, Mr. Murnane should have bent them over, and then the fence would not be so ineffective as it is.

Defendants, father and son, were examined, and said Mr. Murnane had done nothing to repair or maintain the fence for years, except one gap and a small bit of a hedge; the cattle had only to walk over the fence on account of the state it was in; a second strand of wire would keep them out, and it would not cost so much; the fence was practically all gaps that had never been repaired since the Moloneys went there five years ago; two years ago Mr. Murnane's cattle used to trespass on defendants' lands.

Mr. M'Inerney, summons-server, said Mr. Murnane pointed out to him where the cattle had got through. The place was almost five feet high, and there was a strand of wire a foot and a half high on it.

The Court gave a degree for £1 damages, and made no order about the fence.

Mr. Darcy said they might observe that complainant would not agree to take the verdict of an engineer or independent farmer on the dispute.

Tragedy at Foynes

DIVINITY STUDENT DROWNED
Our Glin correspondent writes:—I regret to report the death by drowning while bathing at Foynes, on Saturday of Mr. Liston, of Reens Pike, near Rathkeale, a Divinity student. The body was recovered. Deceased was unable to swim and having got beyond his footing the fatality occurred.

Money for Equipment

SPLENDID COLLECTION AT GLIN
A collection in aid of the arming and equipment of the Glin National Volunteer corps was held at Glin yesterday (Sunday), writes our Glin correspondent, and the sum of £200 was realised, by far the largest sum ever collected for any purpose in Glin.

Runaway Horse at Kilmallock

On Saturday as Mr Patrick Higgins, farmer Ballinstona Bruff, was driving a horse to which was attached a car containing coke, when proceeding through Kilmallock the animal became restive and went along Sheares' street at a fast pace. Mr. Higgins, not being able to check the animal from the position he occupied, jumped from the car in the hope that he could then exercise better control, but in that he was unsuccessful, as the horse broke from him and continued its course until it came in contact with a wall at the end of the street. The shafts of the car were broken, and the horse escaped with a few scratches.

Shocking Railway Fatality

A shocking fatality occurred on the Great Southern and Western Railway near Tralee Station about one o'clock Thursday morning, when the mangled remains of a young man, named Christopher Talbot, pig-drover, were found scattered on the railway line. Not only were the arms and legs severed from the trunk, but the limbs were cut apart, and portions of a hand and arm or a leg found several yards apart on the line. A coffin was procured, and the mutilated remains gathered and placed in it. The sight was a revolting one. Deceased had returned from a Killarney excursion, and it is believed the unfortunate man must have strayed on to the line when he was run over by a later train and mangled in the manner described. Nobody witnessed the shocking occurrence.

...from which it came, some naming others inclining to the belief that work of a Spanish artist. It is now and stands four feet six inches high, now, after the lapse of nearly three years, it retains in a remarkable original freshness and beauty, and are acquainted with its history cannot that its preservation is due to the position of the Queen of Heaven. had not long been in the possession Order, when the persecutions consequent on Cromwell's invasions of Ireland compelled the Fathers to give up the public exercise of religion, and again betake themselves to shelter and protection which the people of Limerick were ever ready to them. At what precise date the Dominican Church was destroyed quite determine, but we are safe in that it happened in the latter part of the century. We know that the Dominicans, the other religious Orders were expelled from Limerick in the year 1698, the time of the general persecution of the Catholics. Before the Church of St. Saviour was demolished those devoted sons of Mary, the Most Holy Rosary, took her station in the place of honour it had occupied buried it in the earth, so as to prevent the spoilers laying their desecrating hands on it. Notwithstanding the decree of some of the Fathers remained in and the City of Limerick, local traditions say they used a large room in a certain hospital. We can picture the Fathers paying secret visits to the statue of Mary's statue was entombed, impudently, on behalf of the poor Catholics their native city, so cruelly persecuted the year 1773, or, as others hold, a period, the Fathers once more settled in the care of a house belonging to a family, in Mary-street, where the chapel, over which they made a dwelling, small convent, the entrance to which was in Fish-lane. It was called the "Frisian lane." As soon as the Fathers had a place of worship completed they placed their dear old statue of Our Lady, which now been buried in the ground for nearly a century, and they set it up in a place prepared at the Epistle side of the altar in this humble oratory, it continued the object of the tender and loving devotion of the people of Limerick from 1783 till 1848, said that many signal favours and graces obtained from God during those years from pious clients of Mary, who made their pilgrimages before this shrine. In the year 1848, the 27th day of March (Easter Monday) the first stone of the new and present church was laid and blessed by the Most Rev. I. Bishop of Limerick, attended by the Mayor and Corporation. In 1850, the church was solemnly consecrated, Dr. Tuohy, assisted by the Bishops of Limerick, Dr. French, O.P., Warden of the diocese, and afterwards Bishop of Limerick, and a vast number of the clergy. The Father Harrigan, and the Corporation then brought the venerable statue to the little chapel of Fish-lane, the church of St. Saviour, enthroned at the Epistle side, where it remains to the present day, to the great delight of the Catholics of Limerick, and where we hope, it will remain to the end of the world, and to be the means of drawing down favours on generations of the people. When the statue was brought from the Fish Lane Chapel there was a lamentation among the people of the city who still continue, after nearly 100 years, to come to the new church to visit Our Lady, and to ask of God, through the intercession, the graces they need. Fifty years ago, before this renowned statue was placed in the church, great is the faith and devotion of the people, that they send from all parts of the world, that is used in the lamps, through the use of which, it is said, many wonderful cures have been obtained. The statue of Our Lady of Limerick is certainly a great relic of the past, and links together the children of bygone centuries, with those of the present day. No wonder that, kneeling in the presence of this venerable and historic statue, which so many generations of our people have knelt in prayer, we are moved to a state of tender devotion to Mary, and up to cry out, from the depths of our